

## POETRY.

### Rhyme for the Times.

BY MAJOR C. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.

The world is ever fanciful,  
And changing all the time,  
And some are fond of politics,  
And some are fond of rhyme.

Patterns are some of piety,  
Of wickedness are some,  
One lectures on sobriety;  
Another treats on rum.

Some are the soul of honor,  
A blessing whereon lives;  
Some (on the whole) have little souls,  
Except what money gives.

Some will rebuke you rudely;  
Yet be your friend the while;  
While some will smile before your face,  
And "stab you while you smile."

Some are in love with gambling;  
Some are in love with the girls;  
Some hide their "talents" in the earth;  
Some cast to swine their pearls.

The trader likes his "custom";  
The miser likes his "heap";  
One likes to sell at prices dear,  
And buy at prices cheap.

The lawyer likes a parchment;  
The doctor likes a skull;  
The actor fancies most to see  
Parquette and boxes full.

The painter likes a portrait;  
The school-boy likes a show;  
While the girl, when "sweet sixteen,"  
Would have something like a beau.

A "ladies like a laddie,"  
And a "ladies like a lass,"  
And a dandy like to look upon  
A monkey in the glass.

A tailor's fond of cabbage;  
A miser leans to locks;  
A millwright dreams of wheels and  
streams.

While a pedler's all for clocks,  
A spirit like a "medium,"  
A medium bugs all "hum,"  
And with her toe she likes to show  
How spirits go and come.

Some like to follow fashion  
Without the purse to pay,  
And starve for nearly half a year,  
To make a "grand display."

Some go abroad on travel,  
To talk of foreign things;  
While they who stop to keep the shop,  
Go "only to the Springs."

Some "strike" for abolition,  
Men of no small renown,  
And in the cause of "higher laws,"  
Knock the high sheriff down.

While others preach secession,  
Talk of a "lone star,"  
And rave and swear by earth and air,  
"One voice is still for war."

O! this world is very fanciful,  
And changing all the time—  
And some are fond of politics,  
And some are fond of rhyme.

## SUNDAY READING.

### Lamentable Ignorance of Prisoners.

The Recorder, in his charge to the Jury at the Liverpool Sessions, on Monday, dwelt upon this subject, and adduced some startling examples which had been brought under his notice.—One man had been found entirely ignorant on religious subjects, believing that Christ had been stoned to death, and not that he was crucified. Another, a pipe-maker by trade, had never heard of Jesus Christ. Another did not know who his Redeemer was, but could partly guess. Another was entirely ignorant on the subject; did not know the meaning of redeemer; knew not where Christ was born, but believed that he was twice crucified,—first in heaven, and the second time in hell; he had no idea whatever of what became of the soul after death. Another knew not the Redeemer, nor who Jesus Christ was. Another who had been five years in Liverpool, a laborer, could not say who his Savior was,—had no idea; did not know what was to become of him after death; had heard of Jesus Christ, but did not know what he was. And so, said the learned Recorder, with regard to the female prisoners; one woman knew not the name of her redeemer; had heard of Jesus Christ, but had forgotten all about him.—[*English paper.*]

### "I Can."

Of course you can. You show it in your looks, in your motion, in your speech, in your every thing. *I Can!* A brave, hearty, substantial, soulful, manly, cheering expression. There is character, force, vigor, determination, will in it. We like it. The words have a spirit, sparkle, pungency, flavor, geniality; about them which takes one in the very right place.

*I Can!* There is a word of meaning expressed, nailed down, epitomized, summed into these few letters. Whole volumes of solid ground virtues. How we more than admire to hear the young man speak it out bravely, boldly, determinedly, as though it was an out-searching of his entire nature, a reflection of his inner soul. It tells of something that is earnest, sober, serious, of something that is reality, power and praise. It is a strong aim, a stout heart, a bold eye, a firm port, an indomitable will. We never knew a man, possessed of its energy, vitality, fire and light, that did not attain eminence of some sort. It could not be otherwise.

It is in the nature, constitution, order, necessity, inevitable of events that it should be so. *I Can!* rightly, truly said, and then clinched and riveted by the manly, heroic, determined deed, is the secret solution, philosophy of men's lives. They took *I Can!* for a motto, and went forth and steadily made themselves and the world what they pleased.

Then, young men, if you would be something besides a common dusty, prosy, way-farer in life, just put these magic words upon your lips, and their meaning, hopeful, expanding philosophy in your hearts and arms. Do it and you are a made man.

### Set a Good Example.

Nothing is so easy as to write and preach, and talk, of the obligations which we are under to do justly and walk humbly; but it is altogether a different matter to write and talk simply by example. And yet, though the former be useful, how much more valuable and effective is the latter? What are the most beautiful essays on the cardinal virtues, compared with the excellencies of a life in which these virtues have a living, existence? It was not alone the doctrines advanced with such dignified and persuasive eloquence, by our Saviour Jesus Christ, nor the wonderful miracles performed by him, which made the hearts of men follow after him; these were rendered double effectually by the example which he set at all times, even under the most trying circumstances. And so it is now, in an humble sense, by more human hopes. Men may preach, and the world will listen, but profit comes by example. A parent, for instance, inculcates gentleness to his children by many sound precepts, but they see him treat his beast in a rude and angry manner, and, in consequence, his instructions are worse than lost, for they are neither heeded nor respected. His example, as a gentle and humane man, would have been sufficient for his children, without one word of command. Men are just like children in this respect. They will not eat and imitate a good example, while mere words, no matter how good and true, without such example, will pass in at one ear and out at the other.

## FOR THE YOUNG.

### Keep Your Temper.

When we were children at home, each of us had a small space in the garden which we called our own; and very anxious we were to make the most of our little plots. We then resided in a town, so that a garden was a luxury. I was extremely fond of flowers, and a friend from the country had brought me a beautiful peony, which I planted in the corner of my flower-bed. I was delighted to find that it thrived, and was coming into flower, and I watched the buds every day grow larger. One day, as I was watering a box of mignonette at my window, I saw one of my sisters run a spade through the root of my treasure in three different places! I felt greatly irritated, but said nothing till we met in the evening to work out in our gardens. I then reproached her for her unkindness. She instantly denied my accusation, and struck at me, by which I was so enraged, that thinking of nothing but of my injury, I seized the top of a watering pot, and threw it at her. It hit her forehead, and the blood flowed freely; she fainted, and oh! I never, never shall I forget the agony of that moment. I thought I had killed my sister; and, as she lay senseless before me a thousand dreadful thoughts struggled in my bosom. The scene is fresh before me even now—the high walls which enclosed us, the gravelled walks of our gardens, and the paved court overlooking with hibernums. At this juncture my father came up; he gently put me aside, raised my sister from the ground, and, after ascertaining that she was not seriously hurt, and seeing her in good hands, he summoned me to him, and most earnestly warned me against giving way to my temper, telling me that if I allowed my passions thus to gain the ascendancy, I should one day become what he shuddered to think of. I trust I shall never forget that solemn lesson. My sister quickly recovered, having received but a slight wound; but from that day to this, whenever I feel the rising of passion, the scene in the garden and my father's tender admonition rise in intentions vanish.

Do any of my young readers indulge in bursts of passion, or allow angry and revengeful thoughts to kindle in their bosoms? If so, I would entreat them to check their first rising; or they may gain strength, and impart them to do some serious sin. Pray for help to keep down temper. May Grace preserve your following years, And make your virtue strong!

[Youth's Companion.]

THE GIRL THAT NEVER TOLD A LIE.—A little girl once came into the house and told her mother something which was very improbable. Those who were sitting in the room with her mother did not believe her, for they did not know the character the little girl. But the mother replied at once—"I have no doubt that it is true, for I never knew my daughter to tell a lie." Is there not something noble in such a character as this? Must not the little girl have felt happy in the consciousness of possessing her mother's entire confidence? Oh, how different must have been her feelings from those of the child whose word cannot be believed, and who is regarded by every one with suspicion! Shame on the child who has no magnanimity enough to tell the truth.

## Mail Arrangements.

### Camden Mail.

DUE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
At 8 o'clock, P. M.  
DEPARTS TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY,  
At 7 o'clock, A. M.

### Charlotte Mail.

DUE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
At 8 o'clock, P. M.  
DEPARTS TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY,  
At 7 o'clock, A. M.

### Concord Mail.

DUE THURSDAY, AT 6 P. M.  
DEPARTS FRIDAY, AT 6 A. M.

### Windsor Mail.

DUE SATURDAY, AT 6 P. M.  
DEPARTS THURSDAY, AT 4 P. M.

### Chesterfield Mail.

DUE WEDNESDAY, AT 5 P. M.  
DEPARTS SATURDAY, AT 11 A. M.

### Chesterfield C. H. Mail.

DUE SATURDAY, AT 10 A. M.  
DEPARTS THURSDAY, AT 4 A. M.

All letters must be deposited by 5 o'clock P. M. to ensure their departure by next mail.

T. R. MAGILL, P. M.

## Hoe's Cast Steel, Circular and Long Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast Steel, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to five feet in diameter. These Saws are carefully hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior in truth and uniformity of surface to those ground in the usual manner. They require less set, less power to drive them, and are not so liable to become heated, and produce a saving in the timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel MILL, PIT and CROSS-CUT SAWS, and CUTTING VEBS, of superior quality, all of which are for sale at their Ware Rooms, Nos. 29 and 31, Gold Street, or they may be obtained of the principal Hardware Merchants in the United States.

R. HOE & CO.,  
Printing Press, Machine, and Saw makers,  
29 and 31, Gold Street.

The following extract is from a report made by a committee of scientific and practical gentlemen, appointed by the American Institute:

"Your committee are of unanimous opinion that in the apparatus invented by Mr. R. M. Hoe, for grinding Saws, he has displayed great ingenuity and tact in the adaptation of machinery to the production of results in the manufacture of Saws, which may with propriety be denominated the *in plus ultra* of the art."

Publishers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times with this note, and forward as a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill, for this advertisement.

New York. 13

## DOUBLE NUMBERS FOR 1852.

### GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE

### FOR 1852!

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNION!  
The New Volume of this unrivaled and popular Monthly commenced with the January number—the handsomest number ever published.

The well established character of Graham's Magazine, as the leading American Monthly, renders it unnecessary to set forth its merits in each recurring Prospectus. It has won its way, after years of success, to the front rank among its rivals, and is now universally conceded to be

### THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

### DOUBLE NUMBERS FOR 1852.

The reading matter of Graham's Magazine for this year will be about double that of former volumes, making a book unrivaled by any that has ever appeared in America or Europe. The very best American writers will continue to contribute to its pages, and the wide range of literature of the old world will also be brought to aid the worth and variety of the letter-press contents of the work.

G. P. R. JAMES.

The original novel written by this accomplished writer for "commencement in the January number, and will be found to be one of the most entertaining of the many romances by this universally popular author.

### SPLENDID AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS.

In the department of Art Graham's Magazine has always been celebrated. The excellence and beauty of its pictorial appointments far surpass the usual adornments of the Monthly Magazines. The first artists and most expensive efforts of the very best of Europe and America grace the work. Every variety of subject and of style is found in perfection in "Graham." No indifferent or inferior designs mar its beauty, but all that taste can suggest or capital command in the way of elegance is to be had in the yearly volumes of this Magazine.

We ask our readers to take the twelve numbers of last year and compare them with the same number of any current periodical, to test the vast superiority of Graham's Magazine in this respect.

The new volume opens in a style of elegance that must convince our friends that "EXCELLENCE" is our motto for 1852, and that "GRAHAM" will continue to be THE FAVORITE OF THE PUBLIC, both in its pictorial and literary character while the extraordinary increase of the amount of reading matter will insure it a still wider SUNDAY COPIES 3 dollars. Two copies \$5. Five copies, 10; dollars. Eight copies, 15; dollars and Ten copies for 20, dollars and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten subscribers.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,

No. 134 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Pa.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Baskins & Copeland, for the services of the Stallion ROTROS, by the insurance, season or otherwise, while kept by Wm. Connell, are hereby notified not to make payment to said Connell, as he has failed to keep the contract. He has made no return for the season, and legal payment can only be made to John T. Copeland and JAMES BASKINS.

Lancaster Dist. Feb 12, 1852. 1-4

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TERMS: Cash in Advance; postage paid, and no Deviation.

One copy, 1 year \$4  
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No old subscriber will be received into a club until all arrears are paid.

Small notes of the different States are received at par for Goodey's Lady's Book. Club subscribers will be sent to different towns.

Additions of one or more to clubs are received at club prices.

Re-sent your letters, when remitting, get your postmaster to write on the letter "Registered." The money will then come safely. Remember, we have no traveling agents now, and all money must be sent to and postmaster making the request.

We can always supply back numbers for the year, as the year is stereotyped.

Address L. A. GOODEY,

No. 113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, March 17, 1852.

## The Soil of the South for 1852.

IN May, 1850, a number of Planters living in Georgia and Alabama, met in Columbus, Ga., and formed themselves into an Agricultural Society. The advantage of such an association was at once apparent, and with the view to contribute as much as possible to agricultural improvement it was determined, at a meeting of the Society in January, 1851, to establish an Agricultural Journal.

As the result of that action,

"THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH," made its appearance in the month of March last. It was hailed with universal approbation, and from that day to this its circulation has rapidly increased in circulation, and public favor. At the recent great F. in Macon, Ga., it was by a unanimous vote of the members recommended to the patronage of Southern Agriculturists, and elected to be the

ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. It will hereafter be published under the auspices of that association, and will be the medium of communicating officially, all intelligence pertaining to its interests and objects, by a resolution of the Executive Committee, the publisher is authorized to send a copy of the paper gratuitously to all Agricultural Societies in the South that will send their address to the office of publication.

The columns of the Soil of the South will be heretofore devoted to the discussion of all subjects pertaining to the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy. It is intended to make the paper essentially practical, and at the same time eminently progressive, in its character, embodying as far as possible, all that is valuable, as well in the practice as the science of Agriculture. In its instructions, it will be the constant aim of those who write for its columns, to adapt themselves to the peculiar climate, soils and crops of the South. In short, no effort and no reasonable expense will be spared, to make the Soil of the South a worthy and instructive Journal of Southern Agriculture.

TERMS.—The Soil of the South is published monthly, each number containing sixteen large and handsomely printed pages, and is furnished to subscribers promptly and regularly at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Five copies will be sent 12 months for \$4. The money must in all cases accompany the name of the paper will not be sent.

All communications must be addressed (Post paid) to the Publisher of the Soil of the South, Columbus, Ga.

JAMES M. CHAMBERS,

Agricultural Editor,

CHARLES A. PENNINGTON,

Horticultural Editor,

WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS,

Publisher.

## IMPORTANT NATIONAL STATISTICS.

### AGRICULTURE, POPULATION, AND MANUFACTURES.

THE Report of J. C. G. Kennedy, the Census of the United States, is one of the most valuable documents of the day. It abounds with facts and figures on important subjects, derived from the most authentic sources. We proceed to notice some of the most interesting:

The Population of the United States—Assuming the population of California to be 155,000, (which we do partly by estimate, and omitting that of Utah, estimated at 12,000, the total number of inhabitants in the United States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,246,301. The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,136,818, and the actual increase per cent is 36.18. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and last census. These deductions diminish the total population of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 23,074,301, and the increase to 6,004,848. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35.17 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,619,366, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,123,371, and a relative increase of 39.29 per cent. But excluding the 153,000 free population acquired by territory, the increase of the white population since 1840, is 5,123,371, and the increase per cent is 34.14.

The Slaves.—The number of slaves by the present census is 3,626,935, which shows an increase of 711,085, or about 20.50 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1850, the result of the comparison will be slightly different, the increase being 692,085, and the rate per cent 37.82.

The Free Colored.—The number of free colored in 1850 was 528,637; in 1840, 388,245; The increase in this class has been 123,392, or 31.78 per cent.

The increase.—From 1830 to 1840 the increase of the whole population was at the rate of 32.61 per cent. At the same rate of advancement, the absolute gain for the ten years last past would have been 5,478,333, or 26.615 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon additions of territory.

Area of the States.—Taking the thirty-one States together, their area is 1,857,970 square miles, and the average square miles of each State is 1,519 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,220,000 square miles, and the average density of population is 7.219 to the square mile.

The Mortality of the Free.—The statistics of most life in the census year represent the number of deaths occurring within the year as 320,191; the ratio being one to 726 of the living population, or as ten to each 726 of the population. The ratio of mortality in this statement, taken as a whole, seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe, that it must, at present, be received with some degree of allowance.

The Manufactures.—The value of capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States on the 1st of June, 1850, was not including any establishment producing less than the annual value of \$500—amounted to round numbers to \$830,000,000; value of the raw material \$500,000,000; amount paid for labor \$210,000,000; value of manufactured articles \$1,030,000,000; number of persons employed 1,000,000.

The Value of the Produce of Farming.—The value of the produce of farming in 1850 was \$1,518,220,273; live stock \$5,700,000; 238, bushels wheat \$41,799,340; Indian corn 501,586,000; pounds of tobacco 19,000,583,304; cotton ginned 5,450,214,241; pounds of butter 412,202,286; pounds of cheese 108,181,050; tons of hay 1,606,381; tons of hemp 67,892; bushels of fish and shell 567,749; pounds of maple sugar \$2,750,203; lbs. of cane sugar 319,344; home-made malted barley \$2,122,343.

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From Charleston to New York.—Leaving daily at 8 1/2 o'clock, P. M. By steamer to Wilmington, 180 miles; by Railroad to Weldon, 162 miles; to Petersburg, 63; to Richmond, 22; to Aquia Creek, 70; to Steamboat to Washington, 55; by Railroad to Baltimore, 40; to Philadelphia, 92; to New York, 87. Total distance, 774 miles. Time 60 hours. Fare \$20.

The Southern Steamship, leaves Charleston every tenth day after the 27th of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Through in 60 hours. Fare, with state room, \$25.

From Charleston to Philadelphia.—The Steamer leaves Charleston every other Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Through in 60 hours. Fare \$20.

From Charleston to New Orleans.—Leaving daily at 10 o'clock, A. M. By South Carolina Railroad to Augusta, 136 miles; by Georgia Railroad to Atlanta, 171; by Macon and Western Railroad to Griffin, 42; by State to Opelika, 55; by Railroad to Montgomery, 55; by steamer to Mobile, 331; to New Orleans, 166. Total distance, 1,006 miles. Time, 123 hours. Fare \$39.50.

From Charleston to New Orleans, via Savannah, daily at 9 o'clock, A. M. By steamer to Savannah, 140 miles; by Central Railroad to Macon, 190; by Macon and Western Railroad to Barnesville, 40; by stage to Opelika, 100; by Railroad to Montgomery, 65; by steamer to Mobile, 331; to New Orleans, 166. Total distance, 1,032 miles. Time, 77 hours. Fare \$30.50.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

### Volume X, For 1852.

DR. DANIEL LEE, Editor.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR is

Issued every month, and is exclusively devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Domestic and Rural Economy, Planting, and all subjects pertaining to the raising of the Domestic Animals, Poultry, and the general routine of Southern Planting and Farming.

The new volume for 1852 will be issued on a royal octavo sheet of 32 pages, with New Type, Large Paper and Beautiful Illustrations. It will contain in a much greater amount of matter than heretofore—will discuss a greater variety of topics, and will be in every respect the best Agricultural paper in the South, and unequalled for in the Union.

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As the Cultivator was the first Journal established in the Cotton Growing States, exclusively devoted to the interests of the Planter, and it has ever been an earnest and consistent advocate of those interests, we confidently hope that, having fostered and sustained it so far, your cordial and generous support will still be continued.

Planters, Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit Growers, Stock Raisers, Nurseries, and